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(57) [Abstract]

【目的】 エポキシ樹脂積層板の耐CAF性の信頼性を高める。

【構成】 エポキシ樹脂にジアミン系硬化剤を配合して樹脂 ワニスを調製する。この樹脂ワニスをガラス布基材に含浸・乾燥してプレプレグを作成すると共にプレプリグを積層成形 する。ジアミン系硬化剤で硬化させたエポキシ樹脂は吸水性が低く、樹脂とガラス基材の界面との間の剥離を低減することができる。

【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 エポキシ樹脂にジアミン系硬化剤を配合して 調製した樹脂ワニスをガラス布基材に含浸させ、これを乾燥 してプレプレグを作成すると共にプレプリグを積層成形する ことを特徴とする積層板の製造方法。

【請求項2】 ジアミン系硬化剤をジシアンジアミドと併用 して使用することを特徴とする請求項1に記載の積層板の製 造方法。

【発明の詳細な説明】

[0001]

【産業上の利用分野】本発明は、プリント配線板などに用いられるエポキシ樹脂系の積層板の製造方法に関するものである。

[0002]

【従来の技術】多層プリント配線板などに用いられるエポキシ樹脂系の積層板は、ガラス基材にエポキシ樹脂ワニスを含浸して加熱・乾燥することによってプリプレグを調製し、このプリプレグを複数枚重ねると共に必要に応じて銅箔等の金属箔を重ね、これを加熱加圧して積層成形することによって、製造されている。そしてこのようなエポキシ樹脂系積層板の製造に用いられるエポキシ樹脂ワニスとしては、エポキシ樹脂に硬化剤としてジシアンジアミドを配合して調製したものが一般的である。

[0003]

【発明が解決しようとする課題】しかし、ジシアンジアミドを硬化剤として用いて硬化させたエポキシ樹脂は親水性が高くなって吸水性や吸湿性が高く、吸水や吸湿によるエポキシ樹脂の加水分解などで樹脂とガラス基材との界面で剥離が起こり易くなり、この結果、積層板における耐CAF性への信頼性が低下するおそれがあるという問題があった。尚、CAF(Conductive Anodic Filament)とは、高湿度環境下において導体間に電位差が生じた場合に、導体を形成する銅が陽極側から溶け出してガラス基材のガラス繊維と樹脂との界面を陰極側に移行し、導体間が導通して絶縁信頼性が低下する現象をいう。

[Objective] Reliability of CAF resistance of epoxy resin laminated b oard is raised.

[Constitution] Combining diamine-based curing agent to epoxy res in, it manufactures resin varnish. Impregnation * drying this resin varnish in glass cloth substrate, as it draws upthe prepreg, laminate molding it does prepreg. epoxy resin which is hardened with diamine-based curing agent water absorbancy is low, candecrease exfoliation with resin and interface of glass substrate.

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] Combining diamine-based curing agent to epoxy resin, im pregnating resin varnish which itmanufactures in glass cloth substrate, drying this, as it draws up prepreg, themanufacturing method of laminated board which designates that laminate molding it does prepregas feature.

[Claim 2] Jointly using diamine-based curing agent with dicyanodi amide, manufacturing method of laminated board whichdesignates that you use as feature, states in Claim 1.

[Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Field of Industrial Application] As for this invention, it is somethin g regarding manufacturing method of laminated board of the epoxy resin type which is used for printed circuit board etc.

[0002]

[Prior Art] As laminated board of epoxy resin type which is used for multilayer printed circuit board etc, impregnating epoxy resin varnish in glass substrate, manufactures prepreg theheating * by drying, multiple sheet repeats this prepreg you repeat theaccording to need copper foil or other metal foil, heating and pressurizing do this and you are produced by laminate molding doing. And as epoxy resin varnish which is used for production of this kind ofepoxy resin laminated board, combining dicyanodiamide to epoxy resin as curing agent, thosewhich it manufactures are general.

[0003]

[Problems to be Solved by the Invention] But, there was a problem that is a possibility reliability to CAF resistancewhere as for epoxy resin which is hardened dicyanodiamide as curing agent using the hydrophilicity becoming high, water absorbancy and moisture absorption become high, with such as absorbing water and hydrolysis of epoxy resin due to absorbed moisture with interface of the resin and glass substrate, exfoliation easy to happen as a result, in the laminated board decreasing. Furthermore, CAF (conductive anodic filament), when voltage difference occurs between conductor in under high humidity environment, copper which forms conductor starting dissolving from anode side, interface of glass fiber and resin

【0004】本発明は上記の点に鑑みてなされたものであり、耐CAF性の信頼性が高い積層板の製造方法を提供することを目的とするものである。

[0005]

【課題を解決するための手段】本発明に係る積層板の製造方法は、エポキシ樹脂にジアミン系硬化剤を配合して調製した樹脂ワニスをガラス布基材に含浸させ、これを乾燥してプレプレグを作成すると共にプレプリグを積層成形することを特徴とするものである。以下、本発明を詳細に説明する。

【0006】エポキシ樹脂としては、積層板の製造用に提供されている任意のものを用いることができるものであり、このエポキシ樹脂の硬化剤としてはジシアンジアミドを使用するのが一般的であるが、本発明ではジシアンジアミドと併用して、あるいはジシアンジアミドの代わりにジアミン系硬化剤を配合する。このジアミン系硬化剤としては芳香族系ジアミンが使用されるものであり、中でも次の構造式で示すジアミノジフェニルメタン系のものが好ましい。

[0007]

【化1】

$$CH_3$$
 CH_3 H_2N $-CH_2$ $-CH_2$ $-CH_2$ $-CH_2$ $-CH_3$ $-CH_2$ $-CH_3$ $-CH_4$ $-CH_5$ $-CH_5$

$$C_2H_5$$
 C_2H_5
 C_2H_5
 C_2H_5
 C_2H_5
 C_2H_5

of glass substrate itmoves to cathode side, between of conductor does continuity and it is thephenomenon where insulating reliability decreases.

[0004] As for this invention considering to above-mentioned point, it issomething which you can do, it is something which designates that themanufacturing method of laminated board where reliability of CAF resistance is high is offered as the objective.

[0005]

[Means to Solve the Problems] Manufacturing method of laminated b oard which relates to this invention, combining diamine-based curing agentto epoxy resin, impregnating resin varnish which it manufactures in theglass cloth substrate, drying this, as it draws up prepreg, is something whichdesignates that laminate molding it does prepreg as feature. Below, this invention is explained in detail.

[0006] As epoxy resin, it is something which can use optional ones which areoffered to one for production of laminated board, it is general to usethe dicyanodiamide as curing agent of this epoxy resin, but with this invention jointly usingwith dicyanodiamide, or it combines diamine-based curing agent in place of dicyanodiamide. It is something where aromatic type diamine is used as this diamine-based curing agent, those of thediamino diphenylmethane type which even among them is shown with following structural formula aredesirable.

[0007]

[Chemical Formula 1]

ISTA's ConvertedKokai(tm), Version 1.2 (There may be errors in the above translation. ISTA cannot be held liable for any detriment from its use. WWW: http://www.intlscience.com Tel:800-430-5727)

【0008】尚、式1のものはイハラケミカル社製「キュアハードMED」、式2のものはイハラケミカル社製「TCーDAM」、式3のものは日本化薬社製「カヤボンドCー300」としてそれぞれ市販品が提供されている。ジアミン系硬化剤をジシアンジアミドと併用する場合、ジシアンジアミドとが用する場合、ジシアンジアミン系硬化剤との配合割合は、重量比で75:25~0:100の範囲が好ましい。またエポキシ樹脂に対する硬化剤の配合量は、エポキシ当量に対してジシアンジアミトをジアミン系硬化剤の合計量(ジアミン系硬化剤のみ)で、1~0.5当量の範囲が好ましい。

[0010]

【実施例】次に、本発明を実施例によって例証する。

実施例1

ブロム化ビスフェノールA型エポキシ樹脂90phr、ノボラック型エポキシ樹脂10phrに、硬化剤として前記式1のイハラケミカル社製「キュアハードMED」1. 5phrとジシアンジアミド0. 5phr、溶剤としてジメチルホエムアミド15phrとプロピレングリコールモノメチルエチルエーテル15phr、で他促進剤として2ーエチルー4ーメチルイミダゾール0. 1phrを配合してエポキシ樹脂ウニスを樹脂含量が50重量%になるように含浸させ、160℃の熱風乾燥機で5分間加熱乾燥することによって、ブリーとの加熱加圧条件で60分間積層成形することによって、エポキシ樹脂系積層板を得た。

【OO11】<u>実施例2</u> 硬化剤として前記式1のイハラケミカル社製「キュアハード [0008] Furthermore, as for those of Formula 1 Ihara Chemical Industry Co. Ltd. (DN 69-060-0093) supplied "Curehard MED", as for those of the Formula 2 Ihara Chemical Industry Co. Ltd. (DN 69-060-0093) supplied "TC-DAM", as for those of Formula 3 commercial product is offeredrespectively Nippon Kayaku Co. Ltd. (DN 69-054-7468) supplied "Kayabond C-300" as. When diamine-based curing agent is jointly used with dicyanodiamide, as for proportion of the dicyanodiamide and diamine-based curing agent, range of 75:25 to 0:100 is desirable with weight ratio. In addition as for compounded amount of curing agent for epoxy resin, with thetotal amount (In case of diamine-based curing agent alone only diamine-based curing agent, range of 1 to 0.5 equivalent is desirablevis-a-vis epoxy equivalent.

[0009] As description above diamine-based curing agent and accor ding to need dicyanodiamide can be combined in theepoxy resin, epoxy resin varnish can be manufactured furthermore with curing promoter or other combination material and combining solvent. And impregnating this epoxy resin varnish in glass cloth substrate which is formed with the glass woven fabric and glass nonwoven fabric etc, as it manufactures prepreg by heatingdries, next multiple sheet repeats this prepreg, it is something where canacquire epoxy resin laminated board according to need furthermore you repeat copper foil or other metal foil to the one side or both sides, heating and pressurizing do this and by laminate molding doing. There being a laminated board which is produced in this way, as a result, can be decreased because it is hardened by diamine-based curing agent be possible, raise the CAF resistance of laminated board it is something which as for epoxy resin water absorbancy toprevent exfoliation with resin and interface of glass substrate.

[0010]

[Working Example(s)] Next, this invention is exemplified with Working Example.

Working Example 1

In brominated bisphenol A type epoxy resin 90 phr and novolac ty pe epoxy resin 10 phr, combining as curing agent, aforementioned Formula 1 Ihara Chemical Industry Co. Ltd. (DN 69-060-0093) supplied "Curehard MED" 1.5 phr and dicyanodiamide 0.5 phr, as solvent, dimethylformamide 15 phr and propylene glycol mono methylethyl ether 15 phr and as curing promoter, 2-ethyl -4-methyl imidazole 0.1 phr, itmanufactured epoxy resin varnish. Next in order for resin content to become 50 weight%, impregnating thisepoxy resin varnish in glass woven fabric substrate, it drew up prepreg by 5 min heating dries withthe hot air dryer of 160 °C. As and this prepreg 6 is repeated, furthermore copper foil wasrepeated to both sides, epoxy resin laminated board was acquired this by 6 0 min laminate moldingdoing with heating and pressurizing condition of 175 °C and 30 kg/cm2.

[0011] Working Example 2 Besides it tries to manufacture epoxy resin varnish making use of Iha JP 93000493 Machine Translation - FirstPass

MED」1. Ophrとジシアンジアミド1. Ophrを用いてエポキシ樹脂ワニスを調製するようにした他は、実施例1と同様にしてエポキシ樹脂系積層板を得た。

実施例3

硬化剤として前記式1のイハラケミカル社製「キュアハード MED」 0.5 phrとジシアンジアミド1.5 phrを用いてエポキシ樹脂ワニスを調製するようにした他は、実施例1と同様にしてエポキシ樹脂系積層板を得た。

【0012】比較例

硬化剤としてジシアンジアミド2. 0 p h r のみを用いてエポキシ樹脂ワニスを調製するようにした他は、実施例1と同様にしてエポキシ樹脂系積層板を得た。上記のようにして得た積層板について、耐CAF性を測定した。耐CAF性の試験は、積層板を85℃、85%RHの高温高湿雰囲気に入れ、スルーホールによって積層板に形成した電極間の絶縁性が1/2に低下するに至る時間を測定することによっておこなった。結果を次表に示す。

[0013]

【表1】

	実施例 1	実施例 2	実施例3	比較例
硬化剂配合割合 Dicy/MED	25/75	50/50	75/25	100 /0
耐CAF性	1500~ 2000時間	1200~ 1500時間	800 ~ 1000時間	300 ~ 600時間

Dicy: ジシアンジアミド

MED : イハラケミカル社製「キュアハー FMED」

【0014】表の結果にみられるように、エポキシ樹脂用硬化剤としてジアミン系硬化剤を用いるようにした各実施例のものでは、硬化剤としてジシアンジアミドのみを用いた比較例のものよりも、耐CAF性が著しく高まっていることが確認される。

[0015]

【発明の効果】上記のように本発明は、エポキシ樹脂にジアミン系硬化剤を配合して調製した樹脂ワニスを用いるようにしたので、ジアミン系硬化剤で硬化させたエポキシ樹脂は吸水性が低く、樹脂とガラス基材の界面との間の剥離を低減することができるものであり、積層板の耐CAF性を高めることができるものである。

ra Chemical Industry Co. Ltd. (DN 69-060-0093) supplied "Curehard MED" 1.0 phr and dicyanodiamide 1.0 phr of aforementioned Formula 1 as curing agent, theepoxy resin laminated board was acquired to similar to Working Example 1.

Working Example 3

Besides it tries to manufacture epoxy resin varnish making use of Iha ra Chemical Industry Co. Ltd. (DN 69-060-0093) supplied "Curehard MED"0.5 phr and dicyanodiamide 1.5 phr of aforementioned Formula 1 as curing agent, theepoxy resin laminated board was acquired to similar to Working Example 1.

[0012] Comparative Example

As curing agent besides it tries to manufacture epoxy resin varnish m aking use of only dicyanodiamide 2.0 phr, epoxy resin laminated board was acquired to similar to Working Example 1. CAF resistance was measured concerning laminated board which it acquires as description above. Iaminated board you inserted test of CAF resistance, in high temperature high humidity atmosphere of 85 °C and 85 %RH, you did insulating property between electrode which was formed in the laminated board with through hole decreasing to 1/2 by measuring timewhen it reachs point of. Result is shown in next table.

[0013]

[Table 1]

[0014] As seen in result in chart, with those of each Working Examp le which ittries to use diamine-based curing agent as curing agent for epoxy resin, CAF resistance isverified more considerably than those of Comparative Example which uses only the dicyanodiamide as curing agent, having increased.

[0015]

[Effects of the Invention] As description above because combining d iamine-based curing agent to epoxy resin, ittried this invention, to use resin varnish which it manufactures, it issomething where epoxy resin which it hardens with diamine-based curing agent water absorbancy islow, can decrease exfoliation with resin and interface of theglass substrate, it is something which can raise CAF resistance

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of laminated board.